many of them as "laborera." Any excuse for lasiness is good enough to those who do not vish to "earn a living."

The Winter Westerly Gales of the North -An Instructive Phenom

The late stormy passages of our trans atlantic steamships, on their trips from Liverpool to this port, present some very Instructive lessons in navigation and reveal some of the most important atmospheric phenomena. The difficult and tedious baffling with fierce northwest and westerly gales and head seas has been the experience of nearly every westward bound vessel crossing the Atlantic this month. This fact has, perhaps, impressed us the more, as it stands in striking contrast with the mild and genial weather that has prevailed ashore. But it is a well known and normal phenomenon, which every sailor and traveller is too familiar with, although there have been seasons when it was abnormally intensified, as in January, 1822, when the weather in Great Britain and France was "most extraordinarily hot, damp, stormy and oppressive, with westerly and southwesterly gales almost without intermission and the barometer lower than had been known for thirty-five years before."

The prevalence of these furious westerly winds in the North Atlantic it is highly important for seamen to comprehend, and some of our best meteorologists have made them a

According to our old teachings and old maps we have been led to suppose that the trade wind belt occupied the Tropic Zone from one side of the Atlantic to the other, and this has always been the generally accepted theory. In accordance with its requirements, it has been always held that the southwest antitrade winds (commonly known as "the passage winds"), which blow north of the parallel of forty degrees north latitude and the socalled region of the "roaring forties," returned to the Polar regions just the same quantity of air that the opposite current withdrew from them. Without attempting a theoretical discussion of this subject, it is enough for our purpose to say that recently revealed facts give us a different system of atmospheric circulation.

First, we have a broad and grand upper current of equatorial air which sweeps from the West Indies and the Mexican Gulf toward the northeast over the track of the Gulf Stream, and is projected toward England and Norway. To balance this we have an equally grand current of Polar air streaming over Northeastern America and over the northwestern side of the Atlantic. The first, or equatorial, current-a Gulf Stream in the airwhich began as an upper current of air, sails with tremendous velocity from the lower to the higher latitude until it touches the ocean between New York and Liverpool, and there runs obliquely against the northerly Polar air current, producing, as a resultant, the furious westerly and southwesterly gales of which we speak. This is by no means a matter of theory, but of observation as opposed to theory, and we believe it was first pointed out by Captain R. Inglis, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard line of steamers.

Drawing a line northeast from the Caribbean Sea, clear of the Florida coast, it cuts the Cunard steamer track between the meridians of forty degrees and fifty degrees west, and this line, it is believed, as nearly as possible marks the western margin of the great southwest equatorial current. In a remarkable voyage from Havre to New York, in a screw steamer, a few years ago, Captain Inglis put this theory to an experimentum crucis, and whenever he was buffeted by the westerly wind, by putting his ship's head off to the northwest the more wind was found to northward and the more the ship's way increased. demonstrated his own views to be correct, but also beat one of the fastest and most powerful of the Cunard steamships a whole day. He has shown that if a ship is going east she may carry a southwest or westerly wind all the way across the Atlantic.

As has been suggested by many meteorologists and seamen, it is of the utmost importance to determine by observations where the line of contact at different seasons is to be located. It would be of immense benefit to commerce if we could so definitely fix the boundaries of this great Gulf Stream in the air and the marginal disturbance it creates when it is impinged upon by the Polar current from the north that vessels bound from England to America could insure northerly winds by keeping to the north, and, on the return passage, southerly winds by keeping a more southerly course.

Only the other day the Algeria was twenty days in making her trip, which for this splen did and powerful Cunarder is enormously long; other steamers have recently been greatly imperilled and shattered by attempting to run headlong through these head seas and westerly gales. It is almost certain, as Captain Toynbee, the Marine Superintendent of the English Meteorological Office, and other able seamen have shown, that there is usually no necessity for encountering these winter gales. It is positively bad and reckless seamanship to run into them, or, at least, to run against them, when by a slight northerly detour the westward passage might be made with the loss of only a day or two. instead of with the loss of ten days (as in the case above cited), and with the added probability of the loss of the vessel and her crew.

ENTERTAINING THE JAPANESE.

Blilliary Review in Their Honor-Excursion and Banquet Yesterday-A Good Time Gen-orally for Iwakura's Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20, 1872. A military review in honor of the Japanese Embassy took place this atternoon. Iwakura, Chief Ambassador, was ill and unable to attend; but General Yamada, Minister of War, and suite were on the platform, with General Cobb and staff, and returned the salutes as the different corps moved Yesterday there was an excursion to Mare Island, Alcatraz, &c., and a banquet is given on the steamer Capital to-night, together with zonave drill by the San Francisco Cadets and a visit to the the

The Embassy consists mostly of very young men, but it is conceded by everybody that for courtesy, good breeding and quick intelligence they equal the e number of Caucasians from any nation of Eu-

rope or America. white boy named Waisen and an indian boy each about seventeen years of age, are committee for trial for the murder of Mr. Dickenson, merchant, strington, and for having robbed his store. A younger boy is thought to be implicate

FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from the French Capital.

President Thiers and the Members of the Cabinet Resign Office.

Important Message from the Executive to the Assembly.

The Anti-Tariff Tax Vote and Its Consequences.

Legislative Alarm and a Deputation to Thiers.

The Oppositionists Explain and Request Him to Resume Power.

Excitement in Marseilles and a Military and Naval Concentration.

M. THIERS IN OFFICE AGAIN.

Probable Triumph of His Commercial Policy.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of France:-

PARIS, Jan. 20, 1872. President Thiers to-day received a Parliamentary deputation, composed of members representing the different legislative parties which united in rolling up the adverse vote on the tariff tax question in the Assembly during the session on Friday.

The subject matter then in debate was reviewed and discussed during the conference, but M. Thiers persisted in his declaration to resign the Executive chair to-day.

An endeavor which has been made with the view of reconciling his retention of office with the defeat which his administration sustained in the National Assembly has been, so far. in vain.

MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES ANTICIPATED.

It is feared, should Thiers resign, that the Prussians will reoccupy the hostaged departments of France in order to make certain of the regular payment of the French war indemnity instalments

President Thiers will perhaps require the Legislative Assembly to accept his tariff project of a tax on raw material to be used in manufacture, as a first and principal condition of his retaining office.

Should the Assembly yield to his propo sition France will experience very great agita-

Cabinet-Parliament Refuses to Accept It-The Legislative Opposition Disarmed on the

Tariff Question.

LONDON, Jan. 20-P. M. M. Thiers, in accordance with previous intimations, sent to the Assembly to-day his

formal resignation as President of the republic. It was accompanied with the announcement that all the Ministers also tendered their regionations.

Great excitement prevailed in the Chamber on the reading of the communications. ACTION OF THE PARLIAMENT.

A vote was adopted almost unanimously, only six members dissenting, appealing to the patriotism of the President, refusing to accept his resignation and passing to the consideration of the order of the day.

A deputation was appointed to announce to M Thiers the action of the Assembly. A Deputy subsequently moved that a com-

mittee of the Assembly be appointed to endeavor to effect a compromise with the Executive, and in case of failure to consider and report to the Assembly forthwith what measures should be taken under the circum-

All the parliamentary clubs are sending dep utations to M. Theirs to dissuade him from his

REACTION OF PARTY.

The Deputies of the Right Centre held a meeting during the afternoon and adopted a resolution declaring that the tariff was solely a question of finance, not of politics, and that "in voting against the proposal to tax raw materials they had no intention of expressing want of confidence in the government."

Agitation in Marsellles-Concentration of Milltary and Naval Forces-Official Explana-

PARIS, Jan. 20-P. M.

A considerable force of troops has recently been concentrated in and around Marseilles. and there are an unusual number of men-ofwar in the harbor.

These circumstances having caused some uneasiness a deputation of citizens waited on the Prefect of the Department to ascertain the

The reply of the Prefect was to the effect that 'in view of recent disorders, the gov-

ernment had deemed it prudent to take proper precautions against their renewal."

THE LATEST NEWS.

President Thiers Withdraws His Resignation-The National Crisis Terminated.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20-Midnight. The deputation appointed by the Assembly waited on President Thiers this evening and informed him of the vote by which the Chamber had refused to accept his resignation.

M. Thiers, in response, consented "to remain in the service of the Chamber and the country.' It is probable that the present Ministry will remain in office.

English Report of the French Government Crisis.

A special despatch from Versailles to the London Times says:- "President Thiers considers himse personally affected by the rejection of his tariff measure. His resignation will be presented to the assembly to-day. If it is accepted it is thought the German forces will reoccupy portions of France. In the meantime the Assembly contemplates passing a vote of confidence in the President and his Ministers to avert a crisis." BUSSIAN INSPECTION OF THE ARMY OF THE RE

It is announced in the Register newspaper that Colonel Lewaschow, Alde-de-Camp to the Czar, has arrived here. According to general report his ob-French army and report to St. Petersburg.

NEWSPAPER REPORT OF AN INVALID VISITOR The same paper (Paris Register) has a rumor that Dr. Helmbold has been under medical restraint at a maison de santé in the vicinity of Paris, and was recently released.

ENGLAND.

Rumor of a Coming Loan by the Rothschilds for New York.

American Railroad Stocks in Favor.

Legitimate Reform in Alarm at Radicalism Local Politics and the Parliamentary Canvass-Disasters on the Deep.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 1872. It was reported that the Rotnschilds will soon in duce a New York loan in the market here. AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS.

The subscriptions for the two million loan of the Gilman, Cilnion and Springfield Railroad Company, issued by Morton, Rose & Co., London, amount to three and a quarter millions. THE CONSERVATISM OF REPORM.

Mr. John Stuart Mill has declined to preside at the mass meeting to be held in support of Sir Charles Dilke at Freemason's Hall. THE CANVASS FOR PARLIAMENT.

Samuel Laing has abandoned the contest for Parliament in the northern burghs.

PATAL SHIPWRECKS.

The loss of two vessels—the Urchin, at Carparvon, and the Mary B, off Lianeily—with all on board, is

GERMANY.

National Reconciliation with the Governmen

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, 1872. The North German Gazette says relations have been resumed between Germany and Brazil on the

The difficulty between the two countries has been settled owing to the conciliatory behavior of Brazil.

AUSTRIA.

Provincial Legislative Dissolution by Imperial Decree.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Jan. 20, 1872. The Diet of Croatia, havin mise proposed by the joint governments of Austria and Hungary, has been dissolved by imperial de-

BELGIUM.

A Trade Strike Terminated Pleasingly.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BRUSSRLS, Jan. 20, 1872.

The strike at Charlerol is ended and the men wil resume work on Monday.

INDIA.

British "Civilization" for Ram-Sing and Other Turbulent Locshais.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19, 1872. Ram.Sing and other chiefs of the recent Looshai revolt have been captured and twenty-nine of their followers executed.

COLOMBIA.

The Government Debt to the United States Treasury Explanation in a Roundabout Manner.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, 1872. The Columbian Consul here contradicts a state-ment made by the New York Handels-Zeitung that the Minister of Colombia at Washington had applied to the American government for a postponen the payment of \$142,000, the amount due the United

States from his government. The Consul says Columbia owes the United States nothing, and her financial condition is most saits-

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS TO VISIT TOPEKA.

TOPEKA. Kansas, Jan. 20, 1872. The Governor yesterday received a telegram from Denver, stating that the Grand Duke Alexis would stop in Topeka from eleven o'clock A. M. till five o'clock P. M. on Monday next.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The number of deaths by smallpox in Philacelphia for the reck ending yesterday was 209, seven less than last week. Dr. Lyman, of the Euclid avenue Presbyterian Cleveland, Ohio, was stricken with paralysis of day and died Friday evening.

Wednesday and died Friday evening.
The body of T.P. Norton, the last victim of the City of
New London disaster, was washed astore at Groton, Conn.,
vesterday morning. The body is much disdigured, but was
recognized by a watch and papers.

A. K. Netthure accepts the nomination as the republican
reform candidate in the Fourin Senatorial district, Phiadelphia, to hit the vacancy in the Nate Senato caused by the
death of Mr. Connell. There will be no democratic candi-

Upon representations of parties in Charlestown that the Nary Yard employes were politically controlled in local matters, Secretary Robeson, in a circular, desires it to be understood "that every man employed by the government must in all cases be permitted to form his own opinions and to act as his own interest and judgment shall direct, and that any assumption or exercise of power in violation of the spirit of this circular by any person in authority under the departments will be punished."

ments wil be published."

Leach, who shot the four citizens in Lakeville, on Friday afternoon, was yesterday sent to the State Lumatic Asylum, at Taunton, on the certificate of Drs. Comstock and Drake that be was temporarily cray from drink. He used a shot gun in his "raid." Homeas Hump, his first victim, is seriously burt, several shot having passed through his windpipe, John Sapies' arm is incertated. Combin and Switt received sight wonds. The manice was finally seized white relocating his gun by Anjarey M. Schookes.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Cortina Attacked at Camargo by the Revolutionists Under Quiroga.

The Fall of Camargo Anticipated-The States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila Held by the Insurgent General Trevino-Matamoros Expected To Be Taken by the Revolutionists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Jan. 20, 1872. The revolutionists under General Quiroga attacked the forces of Cortina at Camargo yester-

day. Fighting still continues The Custom House refuses to allow anything to pass into the country. The diligence and mail from the interior are stopped, in anticipation of the fall of Camargo.

The rebels claim that Generals Martines and Maranio are besieging the city of San Luis Potosi and hold portions of that State.

Generals Guerrero and Garcia de la Cadena are besieging the city of Zacatecas and hold nearly all

General Borrego holds Durango, and has sent 1,000 men to occupy Chibushua.

by the revolutionists under Trevino. General Quiroga invades the State of Tamaulipas with the object of capturing all the towns on the frontier.
It is evident this city will soon be surrounded by the revolutionists, if indeed it be not taken .

SALT LAKE.

Murder Indictments Brought in Against the Mormon Prisoners-The State Constitution

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 20, 1872, The Grand Jury of the United States District Court to-day presented indictments against John Began for the murder of Edward Bryle at Brighamton; John A. Blyth, James Tams and Alexander Burt, for the murder of Dr. J. R. Robinson. Burt was discharged on his preliminary examination some weeks ago, but was rearrested to-day by Marshal Patrick. The Grand Jury passed resolutions highly complimentary to the late Acting United States Attorney, Mr. Baskin, and Attorney General George

Maxwell, and then adjourned to February 20. The bill for the election of delegates to the Con vention, and for the admission of Utah as a State passed the Territorial Legislature to-day and was sent to the Governor. Its provisions include the submission of the constitution to the people. A petition is in circulation praying the govern

ment to retain George C. Gates as United State. District Attorney. Heavy contracts were made to-day for the pur

chase of mining property, involving the employ ment of nearly one and a half millions of dollars,

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Legislating for the Smallpox and Sanitary Purposes-Extraordinary Powers to Mining Companies.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 20, 1872. In the Senate to-day a bill was passed authorizing School Boards to make such rules as they think proper to secure vaccination of pupils attending

the public schools.

Also a bill authorizing cities of the second class, with less than one hundred thousand population, to levy an additional tax for sanitary purposes.

Bills were introduced to secure to mining associations the right to seize property for ratiroads to and

KANSAS.

The Recent Senatorial Election to be Inves gated.

TOPEKA, Jan. 20, 1872. A resolution passed the House yesterday to ap point a joint committee to investigate the alleged frauds in the election of a United States Senato last winter without a dissenting voice.

DEADLOCK IN NEBRASKA,

Omaha on the Same Footing Recently Visi-Peremptorily and Six Senators Arrested-The Legislature Adjourned by the Governor. OMAHA, Neb., January 20, 1872.

In the Nebraska Legislature the Senate came 10,000 acres of land to a company, for the purpose of developing sait springs at Lincoin, the vote being a tie. After being in session all night a recess was taken for breakfast, and at nine A. M., after much wrangling. President Hascall declared the Senate adjourned to the 31st of December, 1872. Six Senators left the chamber, while the remaining six pronounced the adjournment lilegal, and ordered the arrest of the seceding members, who were put under arrest by the sergeant-at-arms but were afterwards released, and have gone home. The six remaining Senators are sith holding seession. They expect the arrival of a seventh, who interto has been absent, when they will have a quorum.

The House met at ten A. M. A motion made to adjourn to the 31st of December was amended to adjourn to the 31st of December was amended to adjust the second service of the second second service of the second sec

The House met at ten A. M. A motion made to adjourn to the 31st of December was amended to adjourn to Monday next.

At this time a message arrived from the Governor proroguing the Legislature. Before it could be read, however, the Speaker declared the House ad-

journed.
The following appeal to the people is being circu. lated:—"The Bubble of corruption bursted! Sen-ate acjourned! House prorogued! Thomas, Crop-sey, Abbott, Sheldon. Metz and Hascall have been put ander arrest! The people of Lincoln and Ne-braska City hold an Indignation meeting to-might Will Omaha join us?" Signed by many citizens.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

Every Saturday appears again under its old octavo form, full of readable literary selections and original matter.

MR. JOHN TIMES Is the best modern example of the man who "had been to a great feast of languages and stolen the scraps," commemorated by Shakspeare's Holoiernes. His latest hodgepodge i a book enutted "Notabilia," full of curious and

amusing facts about many things.

MRS. MULOCH CRAIR'S last book is "Twenty Years Ago; from the Journal of a Girl in Her Teens," in reviewing which the London Publishers' Circula commends Mrs. Craik's "very manly and outspoken preface."

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND must be a rare woman among crowned heads. She spends two-thirds of her income on literature and the journals. It was she who invited Mr. Motley to make one of her palaces his home after he quitted London.

The London Times says of Harpers' "Hand Book for Travellers in Europe," that "the idea of the guide book is a useful one, although the execution of it is susceptible of very material improvement. If we started on a rapid run around Europe and the tastes or very special proclivities, it is unquestion although in the matter of the choice of quarters we should accept its advice with extreme suspicion nate and eccentric if they justify him in arbitrarily climinating from his list some of the very best hotel

THE REV. EMMA ADAMS, of Blakesburg, Wappello county, Iowa, has uttered her screed in "Woman's Rights; or, The Great Mystery Explained by the Bible.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. From Harper & Brotners:-"The Life and Times

Methodists," by the Rev. L. Tyerman; "Character," by Samuel Smiles; "The American Baron," Novel, by James de Mille; "Reading Without Tears; or, a Pleasant Mode of Learning to Read." From T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia:-'Meister Karl's Sketch Book," by Charles G. Leland (Bans Breitman). From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia

Legends and Lyrics," by Paul H. Hayne. Magazines for February :- Lippincows, Eclectic and Phrenological Journal. From Golt & Williams:-"The Mystery Orcival." by Emile Gaborian. ART MATTERS.

The Artists' Fund Exhibiti The private view of this excellent institution came
off last night. Only the members and the representatives of the press were present, but they contrived
to make the affair really pleasant. The exhibition of works also was eminently satisfactory, giving proof that the utility o. the institution is becoming more fully recognized by the artists. If remains for the public to mark their sympathy by extending practical support to the humane work for which the fund has been established, and so mark in an unmistakable way their appreciation of the labor of the artist to instruct and elevate. On Mo the exhibition in the Somerville Gallery will be thrown open free to the public until the 30th inst., when the works will be sold by auction for the benefit of the fund. We have not space to-day to notice many of the works which attracted our attention. We can only mention a few, taken at haphazard. Sontag's "Mount Washington," Gifford's "In the Catskills," as full of charms as a fairy scene: Boughton's "The Blinding Mist came Down," a sad pieture, full of the feeling of desonation; De Haas' "Ship wreek at Greenville," a beture of real power, in which this artist's sea treatment has been eminently successful; Whittredge's "Twilight on the Planns, Colorado," bathed in the golden sunset, and David Jonnson's cool bit of lakescape, "Spitrock Island, Champlain;" Kensetts' "Massachusetts Coast," and Gay's "Nothing to Eat," an effective painting, in the artist's best manner. Brown's "I Coulen't Help It' is full of childisn feeling. These few works, which we have been able to mention, will please every one interested in the welfare of American art. We regret that want of space compels us to pass over many meritorious pictures so hastily, but we will make amends in a few days.

The Brooklyn Art Association.

council of this excellent institution has is ued a circular explaining its objects and the work which it has already achieved in promoting art knowledge, and asking the support of the patrons of art in future efforts. An appeal is made to wealthy collectors to contribute some of the treasures of art which are hid away in private gaileries, to the

which form so important a part of the work of the institution. At this moment, owing to the necessarily limited number of really good works to have instructive exhibitions composed en tirely of new works. Besides it is not desirathat good works should be withdrawn from the public eye and buried in private galleries, where they can only be seen by a limited number of people. Even in Europe, where artists are so much more numerous, the adopted and attended with the best result. Not alone have the Royal and the public and the private galleries been laid under contribution for the paintings of the old masters, but the works of modern the benefit of the students and the public. The best results have followed, both by increasing the acquainted with the characteristics of the old and the contemporary schools, as well as giving increased levelopment to art taste. In fact, these exhibitions by bringing the people face to face with the works

POPULARIZED THE BEAUTIPUL. spreading broadcast those refined appreciations which have hitherto been considered as the excinsive property of a few. Perhaps no nation has more urgent need of the popularization of the love and reverence of whatever is beautiful and pure than our own, which has abandoned itself for so long a ime to the letish worship of mere material properity to the neglect of those higher and more ele vating influences upon which society rests with the greatest security. Believing this, we welcome the promise of renowed effort on the part of our Brooklyn friends to create and foster a correct and discriminating taste for art. Often have we urged upon the authorities of our own slow-moving Academy of Design to initiate just such a movement in place of those depressing winter exhibitions which our methodical friends insist on inflicting on the public, to the chagrim of every one outside their own body in anywise interested in the fosterage of art among our citizens. Now, indeed, that they are about to have

A FORMIDABLE RIVAL our friends in Twenty-third street may be moved to recognize the requirements of the situation. Had they wanted evidence to prove to them how much the proposed change was necessary they would have tound it at the last exhibition of the Brooklyn Association, where circulation was almost impossible owing to the numbers present, while the piebaid palace of Design looked foriorn and desolate.

On Friday two remarkable pictures were placed greatest security. Believing this, we welcome the

On Friday two remarkable pictures were placed on exhibition in this gallery—"The Crucinxion," by Gerome, and "The Creation," by Brion, both pictures full of wondrous power, and displaying deep thought, combined with rare technical power. Gerome has skilluly avoided the horrors of the Gorome has skillully avoided the horrors of the Crucifixion by leaving the subject out of the painting and merely suggesting it by casting the SHADOWS OF THE THERE CROSSES ON the left of the picture. In the distance is seen the city of Jerusalem, over which the clouds of Heavenly wrath are lowering; the far distant clouds in the East are tinged blood red by the sinking sun, while the only bright spot in the picture is in the immediate neignborhood of the cross, where its shadow is strongly defined. In addition to the great power of the composition it has claims to minute topographical correctness, the artist having visited the field

the composition it has that having visited the floly cal correctness, the artist having visited the floly City for the purpose of getting his details correctly. Brion's work has difficulties or an almost insuperable kind to overcome. The subject is so grand and awful that no human mind could hope to do justice to it in conception—how much less, then, may any one hope to represent on canvas

The immensity of an infinite creation! THE IMMENSITY OF AN INFINITE GREATION!
It required a old mind to attempt to picture it, and
we contess the result is not without suggestive
grandeur and majesty, but is dwarfed by the infinitude of a Goo bringing forth a world by an act of
will. How could man ever create a visible
representation of that which the mind cannot even faintly picture? Considering the impossibility of success. Mr. Brion has done well, producing
a work full of the majesty of his subject and conveying forcibly what he desired to paint. At present
we do not purpose to enter into the consideration of
the details of this remarkable picture, but whil return to it in a lew days.

the details of this remarkable picture, but will return to it in a few days.

The pictures by H. Regnault, which were among the specimens of French fine art exhibited last year, namely, the "Execution in a Moor's Palace" and the portrait of Marshal Prim, are to be purchased the specimen namely, the the portract of Marshal Prim, are to be purchased for the Luxembourg.

On Monday the exhibition of water colors will open at the National Academy of Design.

Studio Notes.

Our artists are busily at work developing the results of their summer studies in the bright fields and among the shady trees. Shut up in their snug with his chill winds and snowy winding-sheets covering up and hiding all the generous beauties of the golden summer time, they strive to recall nories of the sunny hours spent in glade and meadow, when the happy, robust year, in the heyday of existence, put on his brightest vesture. Forgetting the cold and withered aspect of nature now that the autumnal glories have passed away the artist calls around him the brilliant hues and tenger shadows that gave such charm to his rural wanderings, and as the mind, obedient to will passes in review the forms and colors that have fied, by the magic of his art the painter records them on the canvass until the scenes seem to live and giow again under the touch of his brush. FLOODS OF LIGHT, GOLDEN, MENLOW

pour into the studio, unseen by the vulgar eye, but palpable to the imagination and memory in which well so much of the painter's power. To see form as they exist belongs to ordinary men; to see in them what they express and suggest, and to convey this quality to others, belongs to the poet and the artist only. Hence the unreality of their existence even in so material an age as ours. Winter come in vain to chill them. They take refuge in the studio, and armed with brush and palette—their sword and shie id—defy the hoary warrior to mortal combat. The fields cast off the wintry shrouds and laugh again in the warm sunsnine, while the tender shadows slain by cruel De-cember steal from their early graves and wanton through the tremulous foliage. Most of our artists are true neliotropes, who turn to the object of their

are true neliotropes, who turn to the object of their worship with the devotion of ancient Grebers. In stimmer we find them in the fields rejoicing Latte smiles of generous Sol; and who is the tender leaves give forth their most deligate colors, expiring for grief that WARMLY WOOING SUMMER is about to depart and leave the mass reproofs of Winver, the painter still lingers to record the glories of antumnal sorrow. And when Winter has wir aked nis wanton vengeance on the beauties of the field and forest the artist gives them a new and eight and eight of the sun worshippers. Mr. James Hart, has just completed one of thos, dreamy, hazy pastorals, fall of warmth and quies, which always make us wish for the chance of if my for an hour or two in the shadows of some area tree, thinking of nothing in particular, but curiously watching the light clouds drift slowly by, and following them in insignation into the regions of space. The picture is fall of soft, genial sunglance; even the light shadows cast agang

the sward are warm, and invite to repose. Every touch discovers the artist. There is nothing alarm-negly new in this picture, which rather remines us of an older and, to our mind, a superior work—"Under the Elms," in which there is not so much an alarm but which evidences more thought. "Under the Eims," in which there is not so much sunshine, but which evidences more thought. The subject is much the same in both pictures; a placific stream flows peaceably through a sunit meadow, tall trees cast their shadows on stream and sward, and out of the shadows in the foreground a group of cattle are passing into the stream. Authough the cattle are better in drawing and color than those in "Under the Eima," we are free to confess that we should have liked both landscapes better without them.

them. But this is merely a matter of taste.

THE EVENING SENTHENT

Of the picture has been conveyed with exquisite feeling, and in the distance we see the shadows deepening and rendering indistinct the woods which fill up the background. The tone of the painting, though warm, is very subdued, and delightfully harmonized. There is also a feeling of atmosphere which is rare enough in landscape paintings. This work is an admirable example of Mr. Hart's manner, and in point of execution exhibits points of excellence over most of his works with which we are acquainted. He has evidently profited by experience and avoided the coldiness that interieres with the effects of his "Under the Elms" and the log glowing warmth which characterize some of his other works. In the present effort he has his the golden mean, and our pleasure is not interiered with by any harshness of contrast. The colors are well gradated and blend harmoniously; warmsh has been preserved in the shadows in just proportion, producing something like

PERFECTION OF TONE.

The brothers Smillie made last summer an excursion to the far-lamed Yosemite Valley, and have brought back numerous interesting sketches from that picturesque region; but, owing to the late lime of their return, they have not been able to

The brothers Smillie made cursion to the far-famed Yosemite Vancy, cursion to the far-famed Yosemite Vancy, have brought back numerous interesting sketcaes from that pictures que region; but, owing to the law from that pictures que region; but, owing to the law of their return, they have not been able to the reparatory studies. We shall doubt the California voyage in t from that picturesque region; but, owing to the late time of their return, they have not been able to utilize their preparatory studies. We shall doubtless, see some result of the Calitornia voyage in the spring exhibition. At present Mr. Smille is at work on a genre subject, which he calls "Sunlight on a Shauy Path." It represents a youthful widow and her infant son in a pathway in the woods, with the light falling on the child. The conceit is certainly very pretty, but the work—which is in water color—is not sufficiently advanced to allow us to pronounce upon its merits. S. J. Smilie is at work on one of his Yosemite sketches, which he also intends for the water color exhibition. "Under the rine of the Yosemite at Evenning" will be the title of the work. In the foreground the huge pine stands like a threatening giant; around it the shadows are fast closing, which he departing sun bathes in golden hugs which he seen through a break in the dense foliage, forming the high-light of the picture. In the present state of progress little more can be said than point out the general design.

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More in sympathy with the season, Mr. T. S. Smills is at work on a delightful winter scene, in which he early and gentler visitute more can be said than local thirs stringle through in a last effort to dispute the empire of winter. Two noble maple trees, occupy the central foreground, and the vanishing opening in the forest behind them give them the appearance of two vast sentinels. The tree forms, have been carefully drawn and we feel that they are the result of conscientious study. In the distance silvery beeches contrast with the dark green of the

opening in the forest behind them give them the appearance of two vast sentinels. The tree forms, have been carefully drawn and we feel that they are the result of conscientious study. In the distance silvery beeches contrast with the dark green of the hemicok, and the background filled in with the STATELY MASSES OF TREES.

The artist is in evident sympathy with forest nature, and studies his subjects closely. In the present picture there is something of photographic truth to nature combined with sentiment His "Gateway of the Woods" suggests something more than a mere study of trees; so that while given gus forms truthfully he has not neglected the sentiment which is the soul of landscape. It is the want of this indefinable something, that causes so many works to fall flat on the public—a fact which artists do not sufficiently recognize. Mr. Smith is an excellent student, and to this quality owes not a little of his success. Unlike most painters, he does not content nimself with hasty sketches from which to pauls in the course. success. Unlike most painters, he does not content immself with nasty sketenes from which to paint his pictures, but takes his canvas into the woods and gets the important points correctly with his models before him. To this is due the freshness of his treatment and the absence of mannerism. Some dozen pretty well advanced pictures, which constituted his year's study, all displayed marked excellence in the simple force and truthfulness of their drawing and color.

Personal Intelligence.

Governor Hoffman came to the city last evening and is now at the Clarendon Hotel. Congressmen Henry W. Slocum, of Brooklyn, and

William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General E. de Zerdahelvi, of Washington, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman Alex. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, in among those sojourning at the Horman House. Congressman A. Comingo, of Missouri, is at the Grand Central Hotel. He will leave for Washington on Monday. George B. Hibbaru, of Buffalo, is stopping at the

s the United States Consul and official of the Orchills Gathering Company, who, with other American citizens, was so unceremoniously "run out" of Magdalena, Lower California, by the Mexican au-

Drake de Kay, who is now at the Everett House,

Judge Bion Bradbury, of Portland, Me., is domi-

plea at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonet A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, has a rived at the Hoffman House. General A. W. Rielly, of Rochester, has quarter

at the Sturtevant House. Colonet Rush C. Hawkins, the reform Assemblygood of the community and is now at the St. James

campaign for the new charter.

Mr. James Foley, of Montreal, is at the Pifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Foley was formerly a member of

the Canadian Parilament.

CATACAZY GONE.

The Ex-Minister Leaves by the Steamship Atlantic. Mr. Catacazy, Madame Catacazy and suite sailed yesterday by the steamship Atlantic, of the White Star line. They were escorted to the wharf by some of the officers of the Russian fleet lying in the harbor and a few personal friends. There was no demonstration whatever as the vessel moved from the whart; but Madame Catacazy was affected to tears as she waved farewell to the friends who had accompanied ner. The ex-Minister studiously avoided all allusions to the diplomatic difficults which led to his removal.

POLICE PAY. Mr. Barr yesterday made another effort to procure noney to pay the police force. He went to Mr. Palmer, of the Broadway National Bank, to es Palmer, of the Broadway National Bank, to edeavor to make some arrangement, but could no Palmer, however, told him the cuty had \$5,000,000 its credit, but the Comptroller refused to use the money, as it belonged to other departments as was not strictly appropriated for the police. It has been the custom of all other Comptrollers to borromoney from one department to put into anothe but this Mr. Green refuses to do, and the patrolme are obliged to go on getting trust from their groces.

PULLAN.—At the residence of his parents, No. 315.
West Thirty-linth street, DANKE, son of Patrick, and Saran Pullan, in the 20th year of his age.
Particulars of burial hereafter.
[For other Deaths see Ninth Page.] A.-Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 261 Broadway, corner Murray stry

Angell's Turkish Buths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fith street—Gentlemon every day and at eight; lades day and evening; best ventilation; highestemperature; best shempooins; no gratuities; advantages unequalled; Europe catdons.

A.—Napolcon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGER,
the wine used at t'Ae reception of Prince Alexis, at Delmos
co's and all first than restaurants.

A Special'ty,—Sterling Silver Tea Sets and Dinner Servic' A, at close prices, by the manufacturers. FORD & FUPPER, 789 Broadway, corner Tenth atreet. A .- Rv sains (Vapor) Marble Baths, 25 East Fourth street. Most healthful, extensive and popular balls in the Un Act States.

A.— Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martines & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st.; box 4,685 New York Post office B'atchetor's Hair Dye—The Best in the wor'd; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantant our, At all druggists.

Chiropodist. - Corns Extracted for 50 Cer Fine Gold Jewelry-Reasonable Prices.
Diamond Riuss, \$33, \$45, \$60 to \$60 each.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Himrod's Cure for Asthma and Catarra, Sold by druggists. Manufactured by HIMROD, BEST & CO., 31 King street, New York. Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!-Mre. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for chil-iren with never-failing safety and success.

Royal Havana Lottery. Prizes cashed and information (urnished; the highest rat paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver, Gover-ment Securities. &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 15 Wall street, New York.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine.—T cest and cheapest first class machine in the world; per from \$45 to \$100; casy payments. Enleavoom M7 Egosc w